

**Summary of Results of Comparison of Hispanic
High School Students with All Students in Tennessee
Based on Data from Tennessee ATOD High School Survey, 1995**

Sponsored by the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services,
Tennessee Department of Health

Conducted by the Community Health Research Group,
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Descriptive Analysis

Hispanic high school students represented 2% of students surveyed in all 137 schools (including both randomly sampled and volunteer schools.)

A larger proportion of Hispanic students are male (58.1%) compared to all students (48.6% male), which accounts to some extent for some of the profound differences between Hispanics and all surveyed students in their ATOD use and abuse, their receipt of treatment, their exposure to violence, and their early onset of alcohol and other drug use.

These initial comparisons are descriptive; no account has been taken of the difference it would make to institute statistical controls for gender, age, poverty, regional differences, and other differences between Hispanics and all students. Such controlled analyses showing significant differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic students will require more time and statistical programming and will await sponsor request.

The figures attached to this summary show that:

- Hispanic high school students are more likely to have used every type of drug studied than are other students, with the greatest excess use among Hispanic youth in descending order of magnitude:

heroin	(3.5 times higher)
ice	(2.8 times higher)
steroids	(2.8 times higher)
prescription drugs	(2.8 times higher)
cocaine	(2.2 times higher), followed by
LSD	(71% higher)
inhalants	(31% higher)
marijuana	(26% higher) and
smokeless tobacco	(23% higher)